



Alex Webb — Magnum

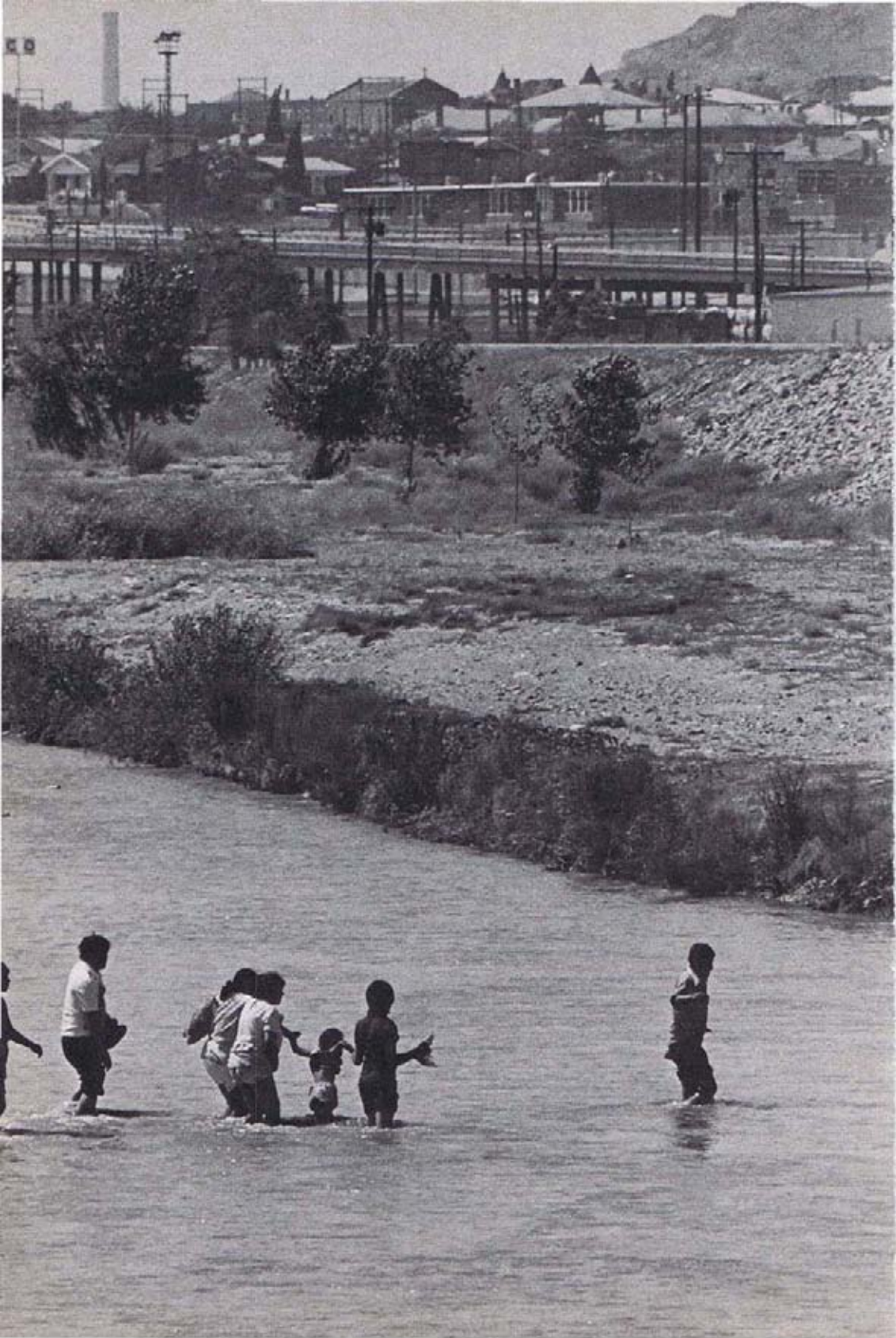
ILLEGAL ALIENS

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■ **POLITICIANS** and journalists have dubbed it the silent invasion. The invaders do not come in by divisions or even regiments. They swim rivers, leap fences, or slip through ravines in small groups. They carry only a bag with a change of clothes instead of a rifle or machinegun. These invaders are not intent on a military takeover. Some want only to make a few dollars

and go home, while others seek to settle in a country where they can obtain free social services not available in their homeland. Nevertheless, this invasion could produce consequences almost as destructive as if it were led by tanks and aimed at conquest of the United States by military force.

According to *U.S. News & World Report* for April 25, 1977, "On one



Illegal aliens are flooding in at the rate of 1,000 per hour. There could be as many as 22 million in the country, with 9 out of 10 having slipped in from Mexico. The Los Angeles Police Department says at least 10 percent of the Mexican population is now in the U.S. illegally, and some estimates go as high as 20 percent.

point there seems little argument: The U.S. has lost control of its borders." Illegal aliens are flooding into our country at the rate of one thousand per hour, twenty-four thousand a day, according to Thomas Laughlin, a twenty-year veteran of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. One in every twenty-six residents of the U.S., reports Laughlin, is now here illegally.

The vast majority (an estimated nine out of ten) of these invading aliens slip in from Mexico where jobs, when available, pay from one-third to one-tenth what the equivalent work pays in our country. Guesstimates from official sources as to the number of illegals within our borders run as high as twelve million. But Manuel Lopez, an attorney and "Liberal" activist who heads the Mexican American Political Association, says: "There could be as many as 22 million illegal aliens in this country." The truth is that nobody really knows. As Los Angeles Police Chief Edward M. Davis has noted, it is obvious no one can take a census of illegal aliens because few of them will open the door and say: "Yes, I am an illegal alien. Arrest me."

The Los Angeles Police Department estimates that ten percent of the entire population of Mexico is now in the United States illegally. If

Manuel Lopez's estimate is accurate, it may be more than double that amount. And, since President Carter announced his amnesty for illegal aliens, the already huge influx has turned into a stampede. In 1976 there were eight hundred thousand apprehensions and expulsions along our southern border. In the first month after Carter's amnesty proposal the number of illegal aliens trying to cross from Mexico into the U.S. rose by fifty-one percent. And, according to the Associated Press of August 25, 1977: "The Border Patrol estimates that two aliens escape its dragnet for every one who is caught. By that measure, roughly 100,000 aliens have entered the United States illegally from Mexico since Carter's proposals were disclosed."

Annualized, that comes to 1.2 million new illegal aliens inside the country. The Associated Press continues: "Roger Stout, stationed with the Border Patrol in Laredo, Texas, said: 'A lot of the ones we're catching tell us they came because they heard about the amnesty and figured they had to get here to take advantage of it.' Herbert Walsh, of the patrol's Tucson station, said of amnesty: 'It's a topic of conversation in every village in Mexico.'"

According to an earlier Associated Press report, "Two . . . Border

Patrol supervisors said the proposed amnesty of aliens living in the United States is being cited by 'hundreds of women' aliens stopped recently. The women believe that 'if they can get to relatives and families who have been living in the United States they will all get amnesty and can stay here,' said A.A. Hysette, chief of the Yuma, Ariz., sector." And by August 8, 1977, Everett Holles of the *New York Times* was reporting from Tijuana: "A horde of destitute migrants from the Mexican interior, estimated by police here to number 200,000 to 250,000, is massed around this border city determined to reach the United States before Congress acts on an amnesty plan for illegal aliens that President Carter proposed"

Zero Population Growth, certainly no Conservative group, estimates that unless something is done there will be an additional twenty-five million illegal aliens in the United States by the year 2000 and an additional fifty-five million by the year 2025. That may be right. The Los Angeles Police Department believes that the country's Latin population will exceed that of its blacks as early as 1990.

While the assessment of most sources is that Border Patrol officers nab one of every two or three trying to cross illegally into the U.S., General Leonard F. Chapman Jr., former commandant of the Marine Corps and Commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (I.N.S.) until replaced by President Carter, believes that the percentage of those thwarted is much smaller. According to General Chapman: "While the apprehension rate of illegal aliens has increased nearly 100 percent in the past five years, we are catching only one out of ten. Once the alien is safely across the border, our chances of detecting him are slim. And even when an illegal alien is

found and deported, the odds are good he'll soon be back. In San Diego and other cities near the border, many aliens return within hours."

Columnist Richard Strout of the "Liberal" *Christian Science Monitor* projects the possibility of "a bilingual U.S. in 50 years." The *New York Post's* Harriet Van Horne is so traumatized by what she sees happening that she has dared to have her first un-Liberal thought, observing: "'Civilization is the making of civil persons,' John Ruskin wrote in the 19th century. Now, amid the endangered splendors of the 20th, we are facing a hard truth; civility is giving way to a new kind of barbarism. Literacy is declining, our traditions are falling away. Poverty and crime — those handmaidens of disaster — are worsening every day one of our basic problems is that we have too many people and too few jobs. The simple, glaring logic of this situation continues to elude Congress, however. And so the tide continues, with some 20 percent [sic] of the population of Mexico said to be among us now. Historically, we are an open-minded, hospitable nation. But unless we turn back the illegals, we shall one day be a mere extension of Latin America, with English the minority language."

And bear in mind that all of this illegal immigration is piled on top of an annual influx of four hundred thousand *legal* immigrants. According to Congressman B.F. Sisk of California, this is "more than the total number of immigrants accepted by all the rest of the nations on earth." Our immigration laws, always generous, were changed drastically in 1965 and are now insane. Previously these laws had been patterned on the existing composition of the American population. Historian Dan Smoot, the respected constitutional scholar, observes:

"The immigration law of 1924 was an attempt to control immigration — not only as to quantity, but also as to kind. The quota system, based on the census of 1920 was intended to solve the problem of assimilation. Basically, it worked this way: If 40 percent of the American population in 1920 were British by origin, then in the future, 40 percent of all immigrants were to be British; if 20 percent were Germans, then in the future only 20 percent of the immigrants could be German; if 20 percent were Irish, then in the future only 20 percent of the immigrants could be Irish; if 5 percent were Italians, then in the future only 5 percent of all immigrants could be Italians — and so on. The disproportion in percentages was not based on any theories of racial superiority, but on a desire to maintain, as nearly as possible, the population blend which had built the nation."

The purpose, of course, was to admit to this country those who could most easily be assimilated without provoking serious cultural disintegration and racial conflict. But Senator Hubert Humphrey said it was "predicated upon the theory of a racial or cultural elite," and that it sought "to maintain some mythical racial and ethnic purity by apportioning immigration visas among the nations of the world in proportion to the ethnic composition of our 1920 population." In stumping for the 1965 change in our immigration laws, the Minnesota radical continued: "The sooner we get rid of the nonsensical, outmoded and aristocratic notion that some blood is better than other blood, that some skin is better than other skin, we will be better off. That is the curse of this generation, and it is driving us to a very unfortunate position in world affairs."

As a result of this demagoguery, quotas have been applied since 1965

that favor Latin America and Asia. And the official figures for Fiscal 1975 indicate the dramatic shift in human traffic from abroad. For example, there were 62,000 legal immigrants from Mexico for Fiscal 1975 — more than the total from Britain (12,000), Germany (5,000), France (2,000), Greece (10,000), Italy (11,000), and Portugal (11,000). In this same year, of the total number of legal immigrants — 386,194 — some 31,000 came from the Philippines, 28,000 from South Korea, 14,000 from India, 3,000 from the Republic of China on Taiwan, 12,000 from Hong Kong, and 4,000 each from Japan and Thailand. By comparison: there were 11,000 from Canada, 25,000 from Communist Cuba, 14,000 from the Dominican Republic, and 10,000 from Jamaica.

It is obviously Mexico which is the chief problem. The reason for that continuous and ever-rising flood of immigrants, legal and illegal, is that Mexico is a socialist state in a perpetual depression. The statistics are incredibly grim. According to the *Los Angeles Times* of August 11, 1977: "Close to 40% of the working-age population is either unemployed or underemployed in such marginal occupations as street vending. An estimated 17% of the population exists on incomes of less than \$75 a year." Mexico's yearly per capita income of \$1,190 is only one-seventh that of the United States. Its rural people are reduced to a diet as miserable as that in Uganda.

So here is this poor and backward nation sharing a border of twenty-two hundred miles with the world's most productive and wealthy country. Naturally this creates enormous economic, social, and political problems. When you cross over the border into Mexico from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, or California the geography

Unless something is done to stop it, there will be an additional 25 million illegal aliens in the United States by the year 2000 and an additional 55 million by the year 2025. Given the huge influx from Mexico, current estimates are that our country's Latin American population will exceed that of its blacks as early as 1990.

and climate do not change, yet the standard of living drops by six-sevenths. There are reasons for this. According to the *Los Angeles Times*: "Mexico, blessed with an abundance of natural resources, is an inherently rich country." The problem is its economic system.

Mexico was undergoing European settlement for more than two centuries before American independence. But we got a running start in the development race even though we began almost two hundred years later. Here, most of the European class system was left behind, and a man's status in life was based on what he could accomplish. Men worked hard because they could keep the fruits of their labor. This led to the creation and proliferation of capital and the development of technology and mechanization. The results of our freedom, thrift, and individual effort were wealth and prosperity.

On the other side of the border the model installed was European feudalism, a regressive system which led in time to civil war and socialism. If you would know the consequences, try to think of one major discovery or invention to come out of Mexico. What industry exists there is based upon capital and technology from Europe or the United States. Under feudalism and socialism, capital is highly

restricted and extremely scarce.

Mexico is not backward because its people are lazy and ignorant, or because of geography or climate, but because she has a socialist system which destroys motivation and restricts the accumulation of capital. On the American side of the Rio Grande a farmer plows his field in a \$20,000 air-conditioned tractor. On the Mexican side the farmer tills his field with a hoe. Which man works harder? Which man is more productive? Of course this is kindergarten economics, but it is at the root of Mexico's problem.

A bi-product of the feudal-socialist system is the widely held attitude in Mexico that it is clever to live by one's wits rather than by working. Bribery (*la mordida*) is rampant through government and business circles. And, always known for its bandits, Mexico is in the midst of an explosion of crime. All of these are symptoms of our own urban ghettos where Americans also look to the state for Welfare support. The feudal-socialist system fails wherever it is established.

In 1915 our southern neighbor underwent a Trotskyite Communist revolution. What has happened since is right out of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. Mexico went from feudalism to socialism without encountering capi-

talism. As a result there was little accumulated wealth to be divided. Ignored was the fact that it takes a constant and plentiful supply of capital to create jobs for a growing population. By nationalizing whole industries and restricting foreign investment, Mexico's revolutionary leaders assured that development capital would not flow into the country to make jobs. As a result, eight hundred thousand Mexicans each year reach the working age of fifteen, but there are jobs for only three hundred thousand. The Mexican government expects the other half million to infiltrate across the border into the United States. As the *Los Angeles Times* puts it: "In effect, the Mexican government uses the export of illegal aliens to the United States as a safety valve; the U.S. economy becomes an employer of last resort for a large and populous country that cannot provide jobs for its own people."

The problem of illegal aliens is obviously not going to be solved on the Mexican end. The situation seems to the Marxist rulers of Mexico to work to their advantage. Besides draining off unemployables, each year Mexicans working in the United States send back home an estimated six billion dollars. That helps with Mexico's chronic balance of payments problem. Like all socialist countries, Mexico has problems with its money. The cost of living has been escalating at about thirty percent per year. A forty-three percent devaluation of the peso against the dollar during the last year means that American currency now buys much more in Mexico than previously. And Mexico needs every dollar it can scrounge because it owes some twenty-five billion dollars to the international bankers — up more than twenty-one billion dollars in just eight years. You wonder why the borders have been opened? The Mexican gov-

ernment could not pay Señor David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank the interest on its loans if the wetback money being sent back to Mexico were to stop flowing. So the Mexican government has little choice but to keep its underground railroad shipping the *campesinos* north. The only other alternative would be to reform its corrupt feudalistic-socialistic system.

Where do the illegal immigrants go in America once they are landed? Many try to get as far from the border as quickly as they can on the theory that by doing so they are less likely to be caught and deported. But most wind up in the large cities of states contiguous to Mexico. They are having an enormous impact on these areas.

The major magnet for illegal aliens from Mexico is Los Angeles, which now has the third-largest urban concentration of Mexicans in the world — surpassed only by Mexico City and Guadalajara. The number of illegal aliens in Los Angeles has been increased over the past five years, according to the *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* of July 20, 1977, by 242 percent. Police officials there predict that the illegal alien population in the City of the Angels will be 1,110,000 by 1981. Now it is 650,000, with an additional 400,000 legal aliens in Los Angeles County. Roughly twenty-three percent of all illegal aliens in the United States are believed to be in California,* and of these some thir-

*California is well on its way to being dominated by minorities. According to the state's black Lieutenant Governor, Mervyn Dymally, 34.7 percent of California's total population are members of minority groups. In the past seven years, according to Dymally, California has had a minority growth rate of 14.3 percent, an increase of more than four million people. A report issued by the Lieutenant Governor states: "If the present trend continues, by 1990 California minorities will comprise a staggering 60.7 percent of the population."

ty-nine percent are in Los Angeles County.

One of the major consequences of the millions of illegal aliens in the country is that many of them hold down jobs that would otherwise go to American citizens. Those in favor of allowing the glut of illegals to continue claim that these uninvited visitors have almost no effect on the job market in the United States, since they mainly occupy jobs which citizens refuse to accept. There is some truth to this argument in rural areas where many illegals work picking crops. But the majority of the illegal aliens live in the cities where they do compete with citizens for employment. According to General Chapman, half of the employed illegals are well paid and holding down good jobs. How many are employed? The Associated Press of June 28, 1976, says: "About 6.5 million [*illegal aliens*] are employable adults, according to studies completed this year for the I.N.S., and roughly 3.5 million are actually working."

Dean Kenneth Ryker of Northwood Institute observes: "Of today's civilian labor force of 95.5 million workers, 7.5 million are unemployed. Economists have long considered a 4 percent unemployment rate as 'full employment.' Any attempt to reduce the rate below that results in an acute labor shortage and inflationary pressure. The difference between today's unemployment rate and the 'full employment' rate translates to about 2.5 million people. Thus, it is obvious by the above figures that if we could rid our country of illegal aliens we would have enough jobs for all who wanted to work at wages offered in the labor market."

If the 3.5 million employed illegal aliens were replaced by citizens who are now drawing unemployment insurance and Welfare benefits, the

taxpayers would save something like twenty billion dollars a year. And this is just the tip of the tamale when it comes to what the illegal aliens are costing the overburdened U.S. taxpayers. It is impossible to determine the exact costs, direct and indirect, of the uninvited visitors. But we get some indication from the fact that direct medical services to illegal aliens in Los Angeles County are estimated to run forty-seven million dollars a year, with the City of Los Angeles forking over an additional thirty-seven million dollars annually. A baby born in the U.S. is automatically a citizen, and makes its parents eligible for numerous Welfare programs. Thus, half of the twelve hundred babies born each year in the County U.S.C. Medical Center have illegal alien mothers.

The fact is that illegal aliens are not eligible for Welfare payments. But Welfare officials are eager to build up the Welfare rolls and are rarely particular about checking citizenship papers of prospective "clients." Besides, forged citizenship documents are easily obtained. The California Social Welfare Board estimated after a 1973 study that illegal aliens in the Golden State were receiving one hundred million dollars a year in Welfare payments and services. The figure is grossly understated.

While it is difficult to know precisely how much Welfare money winds up in the hands of the illegals, it is possible to get a general idea of the costs of educating their children. As of the fall of 1977, Latins comprised the largest single segment of the Los Angeles School System with 35.5 percent of the total enrollment. (Blacks are second in enrollment and whites third.) According to school records, illegal aliens in Los Angeles public schools cost the local taxpayers seven million dollars a year. In Los

President Carter's proposal to amnesty illegal aliens has resulted in an estimated 250,000 destitute people from the Mexican interior massed around the border city of Tijuana, alone, and determined illegally to sneak into the U.S. before our Congress acts on the President's politically motivated amnesty.

Angeles County, taxpayers recently had \$10.5 million added to their bill to pay for schooling of the progeny of illegal aliens.*

And the cuckoos in California have done it again. A California judge has now ruled that public-school officials may not reveal to the Immigration Service the names of students who are illegal aliens. Wilson Riles, State Superintendent of Education, has threatened local school districts with the loss of millions of dollars in federal funds if they reveal such names. Who knows, maybe all that smog rots the brain.

Another expensive aspect of educating aliens is that Hermano Grande in Washington has ruled that schools must offer education in the native language of the aliens. Columnist Stephen Rosenfeld commented on this destructive policy in the *Washington Post* of September 27, 1974, observing:

"With practically no one paying heed, the Congress has radically altered the traditional way by which immigrants become Americanized. No longer will the public schools be expected to serve largely as a 'melting pot,' assimilating foreigners to a

common culture. Rather, under a substantial new program for 'bilingual' education, the schools — in addition to teaching English — are to teach the 'home' language and culture to children who speak English poorly. This \$170 million-a-year program, written into the just-signed 1974 Education Act, is justified by its sponsors and supporters for its promise of enhancing the ethnic self-respect and thereby the educability, of an estimated five million school children. Most speak Spanish"

In addition to the federal funds required to support this disastrous policy, the states are required to pour additional millions into bilingual education. This program forever condemns the student to being a foreigner in our country, most likely confining him to the Welfare class for the rest of his life. Rosenfeld continues, telling it as it is:

"The purposes of bilingualism sound noble, but some of the possible personal effects and political implications strike me as extremely disturbing Bilingualism rode into law on a tide of widespread — and uncontested — awareness that children who arrived in school speaking English poorly tended to do poorly in school. According to the traditional melting pot theory, the remedy would be to improve the programs intended

*Texans are a bit smarter. Under Texas law, illegal aliens are not entitled to attend public schools without paying tuition.

to help kids learn English and, generally, to help kids keep up and catch up. All previous immigrant children were subjected to this discipline . . .

"First, it is not clear how educating children in the language and culture of their ancestral homelands will better equip them for the rigors of contemporary life in the United States. I do not understand why, in the copious material presented to the Congress in support of bilingualism, there was not the faintest suspicion expressed that the program might make kids even less competent and less motivated to deal in a competitive English-speaking society.

"Let us concede that bilingualism will do everything its supporters claim to foster a child's pride in his family roots, to narrow the gap between his home and school, and to reinforce his personal self-esteem. Will it not also distract his attention from learning English and the social skills that accompany the learning of English, or give him an excuse for not buckling down hard on English?

"The other objection is more subtle but in its way no less serious. Bilingualism springs from a very different idea of America than what the public institutions of this country have accepted in the past. As a 'nation of immigrants,' in John Kennedy's phrase, we have long accepted the idea of 'Americanization,' a concept involving not only the mastering of a common language and the achievement of a common culture of sorts but — in Nathan Glazer's words — a commitment to common political values and 'the sense of the United States as a country dedicated from its birth to distinctive and great ideals.' "

Bilingualism is not just a phenomenon of the schools. It is being spread to many areas of public life. Even ballots must now be bilingual. Although the Supreme Court has ruled

that English is the national language (one must read and write English to become a naturalized citizen), it was a federal law which made the bilingual ballot mandatory for all elections. How could anyone who cannot read English be sufficiently informed to vote intelligently? Apparently the answer is, Who cares? In California, alone, the addition of Spanish to a statewide ballot adds eight hundred thousand dollars to the cost of an election.

The idea is to create countercultures and schisms wherever possible. As the Canadians are learning, language can be made to serve that purpose. Bilingualism is being pushed ubiquitously in California. Some City Council meetings are held bilingually. Signs in all public buildings appear in both English and Spanish. The Department of Public Social Services has published all of its forms for Welfare, Food Stamps, and medical services in both languages. Even local tax forms are now printed in both English and Spanish. *Se habla español* is presently more common than Coca-Cola signs in the Golden State.

At the root of all this, to repeat, is illegal immigration. Trying to figure out the total tab for illegal aliens in this country is like trying to count the waves at Santa Monica on a windy day. Income taxes alone evaded by illegal aliens are estimated at fifteen billion dollars a year. Only one-third of the silent invaders file tax returns, and many of those who do file returns list so many dependents "back in Mexico" that they pay nothing. There is no way for the Internal Revenue Service to check on whether José Lopez really has eleven children in a rural Mexican village.

An estimate of the total cost to taxpayers for police, fire, Welfare, education, and other direct services to illegal aliens has been made by Lee

Cremer, president of the National Council of Immigration and Naturalization Service Unions. He put the figure at eighteen billion dollars a year. When the indirect costs are added, the total bill is doubtless more than double that.

One of the major consequences of the virtual "open border" policy is reflected in rising crime rates. In Los Angeles, illegal aliens commit fifty percent of all pickpocket crimes, thirty percent of all hit-and-run traffic accidents, and twenty percent of all auto thefts. According to columnist Harriet Van Horne, forty percent of the inmates in Los Angeles jails are illegal aliens. The League of California Cities has reported "the illegal alien constituted over 34 percent of all arrests made for violations, misdemeanors and felonies in California" during 1975.

Among the newest angles in Southern California crime is the alien burglary ring. The *Los Angeles Times* of January 30, 1977, notes: "In recent months, investigators say, some of the smugglers who bring illegal aliens across the border for a price have developed a new wrinkle — smuggling for credit. As one official explained it, a smuggler will sometimes bring up an illegal alien 'free,' then tell him he can work off his \$300 one-way fare by burglarizing. To ensure this, the smuggler may lock up several illegals in a garage or apartment stacked high with bunk beds, and allow them out only to burglarize until the debt is worked off. Police have reportedly discovered some of these 'dormitories' in Los Angeles. But even without such a lockup, says [sheriff's lieutenant G.W.] Minnis, the illegal who owes a smuggler will usually burglarize willingly to pay off his debt, since the smugglers 'are not the sort of people you'd want to cross.' "

Nationwide, one of the most seri-

ous consequences of the flood of illegal aliens is the attendant narcotics smuggling. Gary Thatcher, staff correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, reports: "The 'Mexican connection' is holding fast, despite major efforts to unclasp it. Mexico continues to be the primary heroin supplier for U.S. abusers and addicts, a position it attained in the early 1970s when the infamous 'French connection' was broken. Nearly 85 percent of the heroin reaching the United States illegally comes through Mexico, according to Don Dougherty, spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration."

One of the most frightening aspects of drug smuggling via Mexico is the degree of its organization by a new group known as the Mexican Mafia. The *Los Angeles Times* of March 7, 1977, reports: "The so-called Mexican Mafia suffered heavy losses last year but still managed to move huge quantities of illicit drugs into the United States. According to U.S. narcotics officials, volume has gone up to more than \$1 billion worth of drugs a year. 'It's like trying to whip an army division with a platoon of boy scouts,' a veteran drug enforcement officer told a reporter in Los Angeles. 'They have unlimited funds. They buy whatever they need — for cash. They'll buy a \$100,000 boat to haul narcotics, then abandon it when it gets hot. One gang destroyed a Lear jet, and that's what, \$3 million? It got stuck in the mud and they tried to pull it out with a tractor. They damaged it, so they just burned it.' "

Nathan Adams reports of the Mexican Mafia in the November 1977 issue of *Reader's Digest* that "investigators say its like has not been seen since Al Capone's mob terrorized Chicago in the 1920s. There are at least 300 hard-core members, perhaps as many as a thousand associates.

Gang 'hit men' have claimed over 100 victims inside and outside California's prison system — some literally butchered. And the toll is increasing."

Already there is a reported tie-in between the Mexican Mafia and top politicians in Sacramento. Certainly the growing political power of the Chicanos has been a factor. Taking a cue from black successes in political organizing in the 1960s, radicals are now pushing "Brown Power" all over the state.

While there are some individual Mexicans who understand the workings of the Free Enterprise system and the traditions of our Constitutional Republic, they are unfortunately rare. As a result, large numbers of Latin voters support whichever politician promises them the most goodies from government. This spells trouble. As Congressman Edward Roybal, a leader in the Chicano political community, observes:

"Of all minority groups in the United States, the Hispanic population is currently experiencing the greatest rate of growth. It is anticipated that by the year 1990, Hispanics will constitute the largest ethnic minority group in the Nation The current political strength of the Hispanic population can be exemplified by results of the last Presidential election, where, in California, some 1.4 million Hispanic voters were registered. Similarly, that same year, 900,000 were recorded in Texas, 800,000 in New York, and in Arizona, 177,800. Thus, it seems inevitable that Hispanic voters will play a major role in the political future of this Nation."

While blacks and browns often war when they live in contiguous neighborhoods, they have been forged into a political alliance representing the balance of political power in some statewide races and a number of con-

gressional districts. California's black Lieutenant Governor, Mervyn Dymally, predicted in the *Los Angeles Times* of November 12, 1977, that black Los Angeles mayor Thomas Bradley will be elected Governor of California in 1982. The new motto is "Black and Brown will rule your town — then your state."

The radical politics of the Chicano community explains why the political godfathers in Washington are not eager, despite occasional rhetoric to the contrary, to cork the flow of illegal aliens. Every alien Mexican peasant who swims, runs, or crawls into our country is seen as a potential voter for the political Establishment and a potential dependent for the Welfare establishment. Radical politicians cannot survive without ignorant voters, and Welfare bureaucrats cannot survive without dependents. So the illegal alien serves the purpose of helping to increase the size, scope, and reach of government.

In response to demands that he do something about our destructive immigration policy, President Carter has come up with a dynamic new program that may have been suggested by the outstanding Southern storyteller, Joel Chandler Harris. You will recall the tale of how Br'er Rabbit begged Br'er Bear not to pitch him into the briar patch. The briar patch, of course, was exactly where the shrewd cottontail wanted to be. The Carter proposal was *designed* to appease Presidential critics while making matters infinitely worse.

To placate those upset by the rising tide of illegal aliens, the President proposes to expand the manpower of the Immigration Service. While this might ordinarily slow the influx of Mexican illegals, Carter also proposed full amnesty for "undocumented workers" — his euphemism for wetbacks who arrived before 1970. Addi-

tionally, those who arrived between 1970 and January 1, 1977, are to be permitted legally to stay in the United States for five years with the very high probability of a full pardon at a later date.

Thus, says the *Los Angeles Times* of the Carter briar-patch proposals: "More illegal aliens would be permitted to stay in the United States under President Carter's proposed aliens program than normally would be admitted here legally over the next 10 years under present immigration laws. Government experts estimate also that more Mexican nationals alone could gain quick legal status here under Carter's plan than would be allowed to enter the country legally over the next 20 years under present laws."

President Carter has made illegal immigration more attractive and desirable than ever before. Alan Gerhardt, sector chief for the Border Patrol in the San Diego area, says problems "will really start to mount when the illegals in the U.S., and Mexicans trying to get across the border, start buying forged documents to 'prove' they have been in the country long enough to qualify for amnesty." Gerhardt said he has heard reports that "the cost of old rent receipts is soaring and people on this side of the border are being asked to sell such receipts, backdated, to people who are going door-to-door trying to buy them. Those receipts will then be used to show the illegal has lived in the U.S. for many years."

The *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* of August 19, 1977, quotes Jorge Ramirez, a longtime Tijuana resident: "The people just want to leave here — they just want to go over there to work. But the problem is that they just think what President Carter said was that everybody could go to the United States if they wanted to. The people in the interior are selling their land,

thinking they can just walk out and go across the border. Mostly they are the ones who can't read or write." Millions of aliens are pouring across that border while the Carter proposals are being debated. They feel confident they too will eventually receive an amnesty.*

And there is a multiplier factor. According to *U.S. News & World Report* for July 4, 1977: "The illegal Mexican alien is almost always alone in the U.S., and in about 50% or 2.6 million of the cases, he has a wife and children at home in Mexico. This is the point at which our mission of compassion and amnesty becomes one of gross foolhardiness bordering on national suicide. At the moment when we grant this man amnesty because he is illegally in the U.S., the Immigration Service will create for him and his family a record of lawful admission for permanent residence His family will then leave their homes in Mexico and enter the U.S. legally. Now you see his amnesty did not admit only one alien to the U.S., but instead admitted him, his wife, their parents and children. We see we have admitted 9 instead of 1. Multiply this 9 times 2.6 million — we have permanently increased U.S. population by 23.4 million persons. Remember, we have not yet added in the other 2.6 million Mexicans who are not married and the 2.8 million aliens of other than Mexican nationality, all of whom will enjoy a multiple 'tag along'

*While Mexican illegals are being welcomed with open arms, a band of five hundred thrifty, hard-working Mennonites who moved from Mexico to Texas because they feared a Communist takeover of that country have been ordered by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to leave the United States. The Mennonites had invested \$2.6 million in land in this country, eschew Welfare, and would be totally self-supporting. Apparently it was thought that some of them might vote Conservatively.

factor of the same type as the married Mexicans."

Oh, but under the Carter plan it would now be against the law to employ an illegal alien. Never mind that with so many counterfeit papers floating around it is impossible for an employer to tell whether a prospective employee is a citizen. You see, Big Brother has devised a very clever little plan. The answer to the employers' dilemma is to be a national counterfeit-proof identification card. Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall says "We've just got to do it. It's just got to be." The card would rely on a magnetic system and a series of federal data banks.

Supposedly the concept of the identification card is to keep the potential employer from hiring illegal aliens. So who gets the cards? All those with Spanish surnames? Oh no. That would be discrimination. How about issuing them to aliens? "We don't want to single out the aliens for special identification" Thus we are *all* to have an electronic Social Security card to prove that we are free Americans. Before anyone could be hired in this country an employer would have to check the card through a computer with the Social Security Administration. Validation of that card would literally be a matter of life and death. Without one you couldn't legally work. And only the *government* could say whether your card is valid.

Carter's internal passport is a people watcher's dream, a major step towards building the electronic police state. While railing against the F.B.I. and other national security organizations, the Carterites propose to build a nationwide surveillance system and control your right to hold a job.

Yet another part of the Carter scheme involves establishment of a sort of Marshall Plan for Mexico.

The theory is that, by pumping two billion dollars into small industries near the border, Mexicans will take jobs there instead of swimming the Rio Grande. What this will really do is attract millions of Mexicans from the interior to where they can easily slip across the border. Such new developments on the Mexican side would also create excellent cover for assorted terrorists, urban guerrillas, and criminal gangs.

Yet putting the clamps on illegal immigration is an explosive and emotionally loaded subject. It is absolutely guaranteed to bring forth screams of W.A.S.P. racism and anti-humanitarianism. This subject is so loaded that until very recently people in California, Texas, and other border states only talked about it in hushed whispers. That is insane. Virtually every other developed country in the world is baldly selective about its immigration policy. Australia has traditionally allowed no immigrants except those of European ancestry, Japan discourages immigration on the flat basis that it is racially as well as politically a nation and wants to remain that way. Only Jews are sought out for immigration to Israel. Switzerland attempts to permit no permanent immigrants. Argentina and Venezuela exclude all immigrants of color. Canada has sought to exclude Asiatics. Russia, of course, has no immigration problem — everybody wants out and nobody wants in. England has allowed immigration from within the Commonwealth and is now paying a terrible price for it in massively escalated crime, racial strife, and Welfare costs.

Each year, for two hundred years, the United States has received more immigrants than any other nation in the world. It was believed that we needed millions of newcomers to carry out the development and indus-

trialization of our country. Thus our open-door immigration policy characterized by the Statue of Liberty's inscription: "Give me your tired, your poor" But times have changed. We don't need to add the tired and the poor from the rest of the world to our Welfare problem. With only six percent of the world's land surface, we haven't room and can't afford them. How can "Liberals" demand that we use abortion and other means to restrict the size of our own families, and at the same time support admission of millions of uneducated aliens?

It is one thing to offer guests a welcome, and quite another to have them take over your house — lock, stock, and family room. This is especially true when the guests have entirely different ideas about how your home should be maintained. The thought behind the original invitation was that the new peoples would become "Americanized" — not that America would be torn apart and made over into hundreds of little ghettos or barrios.

But when anyone suggests blocking the army of illegal immigrants pouring across the border, the United States is accused of preparing to build a Berlin Wall. It is a powerful if false and emotionally loaded comparison. There is just one little nuance to this simile which "Liberals" have difficulty understanding. That is this: The Berlin Wall is used to keep people from getting *out*; we are talking about stopping an alien invasion.

Nonetheless, Attorney General Griffin Bell assures us: "The aliens are not criminals in the way we normally think about them. They are poor down there . . . we ought to have a spirit of humaneness and we've got to be fair." Indeed. Should we permit an ignorant and poverty-stricken Mexican to enter the country

and keep out an ignorant and poverty-stricken African or Asian? Can the United States, with five percent of the world's population, support the world's hundreds of millions of poor?

Let's help them. I'm all for helping them. The best thing we can do to raise their standard of living is to offer to teach them how to establish a Free Enterprise economy. Mexico, for example, is poor only because it is desperately short of capital — yet discriminates against American and other foreign investors. Only when Mexico becomes a safe place for capital accumulation and investment will progress be made in creating the jobs that will put an end to poverty in that nation so richly blessed with natural resources.

In the meantime, hard decisions must be made regarding the silent invasion of the United States. And the problem must be solved without increasing the power of the government *over the American people*. It is not our law-abiding citizens who are causing the problem, it is the illegal aliens. The solution boils down to this. We have to do whatever is necessary to close the borders to illegal aliens. If it takes towers along our border using infrared surveillance equipment, and two thousand additional border police, let's get on with it. We must enforce our immigration laws or literally be overwhelmed.

How far should we go to protect the security of our borders and enforce our immigration laws? Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall has declared: "I don't think anyone is serious about a roundup" of illegal aliens. Mr. Secretary, *we* are certainly serious about it. And we believe that many millions of other Americans are too. It is time to stop winking at felons who break our immigration laws and see that they are identified, arrested, and deported. ■ ■